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NORMAND BURR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE, AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

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For the Christian Secretary.

Change of the Sabbath.

MR. EDITOR :- The following outline of a sermon, on the change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, was read before the last minister's meeting of the Ashford Association, and is by request of the brethren forwarded for insertion in your pa-

Text, Rev. 1: 10. "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day."

The question is sometimes asked, Why do so large a part of the Christian world observe the first day of the week as the Sabbath, when the seventh was the day originally appointed for that purpose? This enquiry, proposed as it is with seriousness and candor, deserves an equally serious and candid answer. This it will be the object of this discourse to furnish.

It may assist us to a correct understanding of the subject, to remark, that the Sabbath evidently consists of two parts; first, The Sabbath, or sacred rest itself; second, The day on which the Sabbath is to be held. The Sabbath itself is plainly a moral precept, having its origin in man's physical and spiritual necessities, and being intended to regulate his Eden, as is evident from its institution before his fall, and is much more necessary for him as a fallen and guilty being. But the partiauthority, without infringing upon any moral appear ever after that, to have regarded it as principle. This distinction between the Sab- the sacred, joyful day of rest. bath and the day of its observance, is evidentdecalogue, Exodus 20: 11. Here it is said, by frequent meetings with his disciples. "the Lord rested the seventh day," but "the First, he appeared to Mary Magdalen, indicated his will that the first, instead of the self. last day of the week should be the Sabbath 4th. This day was honored by the outpourunder the Christian dispensation, will, we ing of the Spirit on the day of Pentecost .think, be apparent from the following consid- Acts 2d.

God's fingers; but when the Almighty Sa- gan. brought salvation"!! It eminently by the 6, 7: 1 Cor. 16: 1, 2. Church is made known to angels the manifold wisdom of God. Eph. 3: 9-11. The old that they refer to persons and places widely destined to pass away, but the new creation is lar observance of the day. destined to grow more resplendent and gleri- It may perhaps be replied, did not the has vouchsafed his special and most abundant character.

that the day on which Christ rose from the 96, there was a day denominated by an inspir- Saurin thinks that "the apostles here designed Eve. Post.

dead, would be the Sabbath under the gospel, ed Apostle the Lord's day. This day was to adopt their mode of expression, without

dispensation. applied to him by the multitudes who accom-Jerusalem, and by Christ to himself in Matt. and blessed it, and second, from the 118th 23: 39. Even many of the Jewish Rabbies Psalm before referred to. acknowledge this Psalm to be a prediction of the Messiah. The Jewish builders as declared in verse 22, rejected him with disdain, but when he rose from the dead on the third day, he became "the head of the corner;" he was declared the "Son of God with power," and rising for the justification of his people, it was evident that the Eternal Father had accepted day, on which our life arose." his person and his works, and that he was a sure and firm foundation upon which they might build their immortal hopes. With reference to this most glorious event, it is ad_ led, verse 24, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad

This is the glorious day That our Redeemer made; Let us rejoice, and sing, and pray, Let all the church be glad.

in it," Well does Dr. Watts observe

Ever since that time, songs of praise have one up to God on this day, from myriads of ejoicing hearts, in the tabernacles of the

The day of Christ's resurrection, or the first lay of the week, was evidently the most apmoral conduct. It was necessary for man in propriate time to commemorate the wonders of redemption. No other day could so well claim that honor. The Jewish Sabbath certainly could not be appropriate, for during cular way on which it is to be held, is of the the whole of that day, his body laid in the nature of a positive precept, which, previous grave under circumstances of extreme humilto its being commanded by Jehovah, was a jation; his disciples were filled with anguish matter of comparative indifference, and which and fear; the bridegroom being taken from might, consequently, be altered by the same them they fasted and mourned, nor do they

3d. The first day of the week was sanctified ly made in the account of its institution in the by Christ, after his resurrection, as a holy day

Lord blessed the Sabbath day." It was not Mark 16: 9. Then to the three women as blessed as the seventh day, or as though there they returned from the sepulchre, Matt. 28: was any sacredness naturally belonging to that 9, 10. Then on the same day to the disciples enism for a name for this day, the best of all filed and that fadeth not away." day, any more than the sixth, or third, or any as the went to Emmaus, Luke 24: 13-31.— the seven, when we have one from the mouth other day, but because it was the Sabbath, or And again on the same day at evening, when of inspiration." the day on which he rested, and hallowed for the eleven were gathered together, Luke 24: the observance of man. The essence of 36-49. One week elapses, and the disciples the command then being that a seventh with Thomas, who was not before present, are portion of man's time be observed, the law again assembled together, and Jesus again itself might be perpetuated though the day be stands in their midst for their instruction and changed. But it is of special importance to consolation, John 20: 26-29. Thus we have remember, that a positive precept is binding five distinct notices of Christ meeting with or changed by the Lawgiver, and that, conse- day of the week, and none on the Jewish quently, none but God himself, who at first Sabbath. How natural that they should infer appointed the seventh day, has power to alter that this was the day, which, in all future it to the first, or any other day. That he has time, he intended should be holy unto him-

That the feast of Pentecost began on the 1st, We should naturally be led to think first day of the week, may be made evident as that the day on which the Sabbath would be follows. Christ ate the paschal supper with observed under the gospel dispensation would his disciples on the evening of the fifth day of be a different one to that at first appointed. the week. This fifth day was the fourteenth The object of God in its appointment at of the month Nisan, on which the passover first was to commemorate his own glory in the was slain. Christ was crucified on the sixth work of creation. This was his design be- day. The seventh day was of course the cause creation was a most glorious work. But second of the feast, and was the day on which glorious as is the work of creation, the work the wave-sheaf was offered to the Lord. of redemption is, in some respects, a more Pentecost, Lev. 23: 15, 16, was fifty day afglorious one. In it there is a far more stri- ter this. And as this was on the seventh day. king and glorious exhibition of, at least some the forty-ninth day from that was the seventh if not all, the perfections of God that creation Sabbath, and the next, or fiftieth day, was of furnishes. It is worthy of notice, though not course the first day of the week. Thus so mentioned by way of argument, that when soon was this day honored by perhaps a more the Psalmist refers to the creation of the star- signal and illustrious display of Divine grace ry heavens, he speaks of them as the work of than had been witnessed since the world be-

viour, in the evangelical prophet, speaks of 5th. From the regard paid to the first day himself as performing the great work of re- by the Apostles, it is evident that they redemption, his language is, "mine own arm garded it as the Christian Sabbath. Acts 20:

Upon these passages it may be observed, creation is constantly tending to decay, and is separated, and evidently imply a stated, regu-

ous throughout eternal ages. As we might Apostles also observe the Jewish Sabbath! expect, we find as a matter of fact, that since To this we answer, they found the Jewish the resurrection of Christ, redemption, not to Sabbath in existence, and as it afforded them the exclusion of, but in preference to creation, an opportunity to preach the gospel to unconhas been publicly and solemnly commemora- verted sinners, they employed it for this purted by nearly the whole of the religious world, pose. But this no more proved that they reit has formed the interesting and glorious garded it as the Sabbath under the gospel, theme of evangelical preaching, and the mat- than the fact that missionaries now preach to ter for devout and holy gratitude, praise and the heathen on their feast days, proves that supplication; and to such commemoration God they regard these days as possessing a sacred

It is apparent that at the time the words of 2d. It is plainly predicted in Psalm 118th, our text were written, which was about A. D. to prevent the resurrection of the wicked. stores have been ordered from Belgium.— wished to have all know of it, and share it. lieae that poor John Fitch can do any thing

doubtless well known at this period by this Whatever reference this psalm had to Da- appellation. What day was there of the rid and his victories, it doubtless had a more whole seven so proper to bear this title as the mportant reference to David's Lord, and his first? It was, as we have seen, the day on glorious victories over sin death and hell, when which the Redeemer burst asunder the barhe rose from the dead as a mighty conquerer, riers of the tomb, on which he often met with death destroying or disarming this tyrant, taspoiling principalities and powers, and ma- his disciples after his resurrection, poured on king from him his power and delivering his king a show of them openly." Verses 22, 23, them his Spirit at Pentecost, and which they believing children from the bondage. are quoted six times in the New Testament, had observed after his ascension into heaven. and expressly applied to Christ; verse 26 is The presumption is, that it was so denominated by inspired men for two reasons, first, panied Him in His triumphal entrance into because the Lord had so remarkably honored sion of the believer.

> That the day known as the Lords day, in ter. primitive times, signified the first day of the week, is evident from the early history of the church. We will quote a few testimonies .-Ignatius, a companion of the Apostles, says, "Let us no more Sabbatize;" that is keep the Jewish Sabbath, "but let us keep the Lord's

Ireneus, a disciple of Polycarp, the disciple of the Apostle John himself, who lived in the urrection of the believer, in his image and second century, says, "On the Lord's day, ev- likeness. ery one of us Christians keep the Sabbath, meditating in the law, and rejoicing in the for the remission of sins, gives confidence of views and feelings respecting the priesthood works of God."

Justin Martyr, who lived at the close of the first, and at the beginning of the second century, observes, "On the day called Sunday, is presents him before us as "Jehovah our Rightcountry, and the memories of the Apostles, tion. and the writings of the Prophets (or the Old and New Testament) are read." For this he brought to the full assurance of hope of a assigns the reasons of the Christians, namely, heavenly inheritance. "that it was the day on which the creation of the world began, and on which Christ rose as sealing with his blood important truths, from the dead."

Dionysius, bishop of Corinth. Tertullian, and the sign of miracle presented in hts ressufficient to show, both that the day of Christ's that slept." resurrection was observed as the day of rest. and that it was known by the interesting and ed in our stead. significant designation of the Lord's day. As The thrd represents him as rendering obesavors too much of Judaism, and Sunday is justifier of him who believeth in Jesus." still more objectionable, inasmuch as it was then should we go either to Judaism or Heath-

In conclusion we remark; let us attend well to the design of the day. And while we are ser of the brethren cast down." impressed with the power, wisdom and benevolence of God in creation, let us especially be effected with the deep and holy mysteries, and surpassing glories of redemption. Let us embrace Christ, who is the sum and substance upon those to whom it is given until abrogated the whole or part of his disciples, on the first of it, as our Saviour and our All. And so improve it, that our seasons of sacred rest here may be an introduction to, and a preparation for, the eternal rest of heaven; and so that we may be enabled to say, with the heavenly Philip Henry, of the Lord's day and its services, "Well, if this be not heaven, it is certainly the way to it."

For the Chr. Secretary.

Thoughts on Hebrews II. 14, 15.

To know what death is, and view it without terror, is a high state of felicity.

To know what it is, and remain in ignorance of Christ and his work, must result in slavish

To brave death in ignorance of what it is, must be mere recklessness.

Philosophers have shaken off the fear of death, but they viewed it as reducing man to a state of annihilation, or as followed by a certain imaginary happiness. Heroes have braved death, but they viewed it as crowned with laurels, or figuring on the page of history. Libertines pretend to brave the terrors of death, but their firmness is the result of their indolence, and they are incapable of enjoying tranquility, except by banishing the idea of a period, the honors of which they are

True wisdom produces unshaken heroism. It gives the Christian the privilege of knowing death without fearing it. By "children," I understand (see verse 13) those who were given to Christ. By "flesh and blood," I understand human nature. Christ took a body

The terrors of death are here represented in strong language. A tyrant is presented to our view, causing death to march at his com-

endorsing their errors."

To get a clear view of this text, we must consider death as a formidable enemy, used by Satan to bring men into bondage through fear of it, and on the other hand, Christ by his

I will now mention some considerations which render death formidable; and also some of those which disarm death in the apprehen-

1. The veil which conceals from the dying man the state on which he is about to en

2. Remorse of conscience produced by the recollection of past sins.

3. The judgment awaiting him. 4. The loss of all earthly possessions.

In opposition to these the death of Christ. 1. Confirms us in the belief of the immortality of the soul. And his resurrection which followed gives assured hope of the res-

2. The death of Christ being a sacrifice

3. The death of Christ as an act of obedience satisfying the demands of law and justice, an assembly of all who live in the city or eousness," giving full assurance of justifica- and that it is a great honor to the holiness of

4. By faith in the death of Christ, we are

The first of these ideas represents Christ which he taught, concerning the immortality Similar testimony might be added from of the soul and the resurrection of the body Petavius, Eusebius, the early ecclesiastical urrection, confirms his mission as that of the historian, and others, but the above are amply great teacher, and as "the first fruits of them

The second points him out as a victim offer-

this is the proper name of the day of rest un- dience to the commandment received of his to love and obedience from the cross of Christ. funds subscribed, for the building of a steamder the gospel, it is to be wished that it was Father, (which was to lay down his life,) thus My soul has some melting sense of the blessed boat, and in the year 1788 his vessel was in more general use. The term Sabbath is securing the rights of justice and honor of High Priest, the way of access to the awful launched on the Deleware. Many crowded never applied to it in the New Testament, and holiness, "that God might be just, and the majesty of Divine purity,-or rather, the way together to see and ridicule the novel, and as

for them "an inheritance incorruptible, unde-

trembling Christian destroyed, and "the accur-

through our Lord Jesus Christ."

ELZOA.

CHILDHOOD.

Oh no, I never shall forget; Like sweets from withered flowers, The fondest memory lingers yet, Of childhood's joyous hours.

I love to live that time once more, And from the past, again The moments back recall, before My heart e'er felt a pain.

The bubbling prattle of the rill, And zephyr's mellow tone, As then at eve are murmuring still, But yet their music's gone.

The golden clouds that crown the day, And stars that gem the night, All, all remain; not one's away, But where's their childhood light?

Though hope yet whispers words to bless In many a silvery tone, But still it breathes an emptiness-Its magic power has flown.

Oh, lovely, sweet, enchanting hours, Will ye return no more, To scatter life's dark path with flowers. Like those that bloomed of yore?

Oh, yes is whispered in my ear-In deep and soothing strain-In that pure land where all that's dear. Live, love, and bloom again.

RUSSIA IN THE CAUCASUS .- The stupenit pleases in Europe, can make no headway thing in return. It was all free, rich, astonish- and the music of the steam engine sooth his against the sturdy mountaineers of the East. ing grace. I was an eternal bankrupt, over- spirits. What an idea! Yet how natural to mand, and subjecting many to its dominion. We perceive that the late reports of its disas whelmed with obligation. In the light of the mind of an ardent projector, whose whole This tyrant is the devil, who having "the pow- trous defeats are confirmed in the late conti- these discoveries, all the common mercies of life had been devoted to one darling object. er of death," subjects men to bondage through nential journals; that to the defeat of arms my life swelled to an amazing size. I wanted which it was not his destiny to accomplish! must likewise be added terrible mortality and longed that my wife, child, sister, father, And how touching is the sentiment found in The Jews were impressed with such ideas. among the troops throughout the empire; that and all my friends, and all the world, should one of his journals:—"the day will come when They considered Satan as having the empire all men who are capable of bearing arms are see, adore, and enjoy this Saviour. I felt some more powerful man will get fame and of death, and his power extending so far as dragged to the ranks; and that large military like one who had found a great treasure, and riches from my invention; but nobody will be-

Dr. Griffin.

BRO. BURR :- I found this article in an old paper of 1839. It exhibits to our view the fountain open, whence the streams of divine eloquence flowed, when this eminent man of God maintained the truth as it is in Jesus, at the Park street church, Boston.

Here, amid the din of battle, with the Unitarian heresy which marked that period, Dr. Griffin, though sorely beset by enemies and their disciples, maintained a testimony worthy the apostolic age, and though dead he ver

His Park Street Lectures, and his treatise on the Divine Efficiency, will be read with profit and pleasure so long as the precious Gospel is revered, and should be found in

every library in our land. His was a vital Christianity, taught him by the Holy Spirit, and learned while gazing upon

the Cross of the Great High Priest. I know you will be pleased to insert it in

your paper.

CHRIST A HIGH PRIEST.

The following is descriptive of Dr. Griffin's

and meditation on Heb. vii. 26. "This morning I have felt that that there is a ponderous reality in the priesthood of Christ, God that no sinner can be admitted to him, but by the sacrifice of our High Priest. My heart has been moved and delighted with a sense of his priesthood. There is much more reality in it than I have hitherto discovered; a reality which I am now convinced that neither flesh nor blood, nor any reasonings can boat by steam. He was both poor and illitereveal. I begin to think that when saints get rate, and many difficulties occurred to frustrate to heaven much of their happiness and aston- every attempt which he made, to try the pracishment will arise from views which they will ticability of his invention. He applied to wonder that they had not possessed before, as Congress for assistance, but was refused: they will be views of that glorious scheme of and then offered his invention to the Spanish salvation which had been revealed. I now government, to be used in the navigation of perceive why many evangelical ministers have the Mississippi, but without any better sucin their preaching drawn the greatest motives cess. At length a company was formed, and into the holy of holies: for I feel that the ex- they supposed, the chimeral experiment. It The fourth points him out as performing pressions made by the Holy Ghost, in the seemed that the idea of wheels had not occurso called by the ancient idolatrous Saxons, be- his part of the covenant engagement, as the Epistle to the Hebrews, are best adapted to red to Mr. Fitch; but instead of them oars cause on it they worshipped the sun. Why head and surety of his people, and securing convey the idea to our weak apprehension. were used, which worked in frames. He was O for clearer views of the priesthood of Christ! confident of success; and when the boat was O for more faith, and less dependence on rea- ready for the trial, she started off in good By the death of Christ the sceptre of the son! These new views, were they clear style for Burlington. Those who had sneered tyrant Satan is broken; his power over the enough, would, I perceive, be ravishing, and began to stare, and they who had smiled in would be the best preservatives from sin. derision, looked grave. Away went the boat, Let me not seek darkness, (under the notion and the happy inventor triumphed over the By faith in Christ the fear of death is re- that ravishing discoveries would raise me up scepticism of an unbelieving public. The moved; those who are in bondage through to cast me down) as a guard against sin. This boat performed her trip to Burlington, a dissuch fear are delivered; they "overcome light is the only thing that will purify the tance of twenty miles; but unfortunately through the blood of the Lamb and the word heart. It is the cross of Christ, seen and felt, burst her boiler in rounding to the wharf at of the testimony," and looking death in the that must crucify sin. O for these views !- that place, and the next tide floated her back face, chant the triumph, "O death where is Let this be my search and prayer this day to the city. Fitch persevered, and with great thy sting? O grave where is thy victory? and forever. I am resolved to attend more to difficulty procured another boiler. After Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory the Epistle to the Hebrews, and will try to some time, the boat performed another trip to drink from the fountain,-to take in the pre- Burlington and Trenton, and returned in the cise representations of the Holy Ghost, and same day. She is said to have moved at the not confine myself to artificial and systematic rate of eight miles an hour; but something views of my own. This has been my great was continually breaking, and the unhappy mistake. The Scriptures are admirably adap- projector only conquered one difficulty to ented to the weakness of our apprehensions ._ counter another. Perhaps this was not owing I am convinced that Christians generally have to any defect in his plan, but to the low state much more sense of the priesthood of Christ of the arts at that time, and the difficulty of than I have had; and hence this subject, getting such complex machinery made with (which ought to have been so conspicous and proper exactness. Fitch became embarrassed frequently urged,) has been so awfully over- with debt, and was obliged to abandon the looked in my preaching. It has been a just invention, after having satisfied himself of complaint that there was not enough of Christ its practicability. This ingenious man, who in my sermons. And when I have spoken of was probably the first inventor of the steamthe atonement it has been in a clumsy, syste- boat, wrote three volumes, which he deposited matic way, in which the most charming views in manuscript, sealed up in the Philadelphia of it have been passed by. What I have library, to be opened thirty years after his said on this subject has been the stiff and frigid death. When, or why he came to the west statement of one devoid (in a great measure | we have not learned; but it is recorded of

I felt that I certainly did take firm hold of worthy of attention."

heavenly theme!"

the great High Priest,-that it was clearly of a right hold,-that there was not a phantom in my embrace, but the very High Priest whom Paul recommended to the Hebrews .-He appeared a solid rock, on which I certainly stood firm. I had even then no excitement of animal affections. All was still, solid and real; and for the first time I lay down quietly on my bed in the full assurance of hope; not a single doubt of my salvation remaining.-Oh what a blessed change in twenty-four hours! This is a blessed morning. How trifling is learning, fame, every thing, to these discoveries of Christ! I feel willing to suffer labor, fatigue, shame, contempt, and even death for this glorious Redeemer. O give me this life of communion with him, and I desire no more! Never did I before make this aspiration with half so much solid reality of desire. Every thing appears like filthy trash to this. All the Bible, all truth opens, and appears solid, weighty and glorious. Turn which way I will, light shines around me,-on every contemplation-every truth. O Lord give me faith and keep me humble! To think that after so many and so great sins and abuses of privileges, he should reveal himself to me! To think that he should from eternity ordain of Christ. They were the result of prayer me to everlasting life! Why me? I am astonished. I am sweetly overwhelmed and swallowed up.

Poor John Fitch.

In Judge Hall's "Notes on the Western States," is the following interesting account of John Fitch, who in steam navigation, long preceded Fulton:

In 1785, John Fitch, a watchmaker in Philadelphia, conceived the design of propelling a at least,) of spiritual discernment. Before him, that he died and was buried near the the majesty of this spiritual truth, how do the Ohio. His three volumes were opened about little arts of seizing the passions, by loosely, eighteen years ago, and were found to contain lightly, and I had almost said profanely, talk- his speculations on mechanics. He details ing of Christ's scars and sighs, bow and flee his embarrassments and disappointments, with away. In how unhallowed a manner have I a feeling which shows howardently he desired treated this infinitely dignified, this holy and success, and which wins for him the sympathy of those who have heart enough to mourn In my bed chamber, in secret prayer, all over the blighted prospects of genius. He these views were perhaps more clear than ev- confidently predicts the future success of the er. I felt that I might be saved,-that I was plan, which, in his hands, failed only for the brought near to a pure God by this High want of pecuniary means. He prophesies Priest, and saw how I could approach God that in less than a century, we shall see our and be saved by him. It was easier to real- western rivers swarming with steamboats: ize this great truth, (which had always been and expresses a wish to be buried on the shores the most difficult of apprehension,) than any of the Ohio, where the song of the boatmen dous northern power, Russia, doing almost as thing else. I felt that I could not pay any may enliven the stillness of his resting place.

Revolution in Mexico.

Reports of an insurrection in Northern Mexic have continued to reach us for several weeks past, which from recent intelligence, bids fair to end in a revolution. There is but little doubt that a large number of Texans are engaged in this warfare, and that the object of it is to rob Mexico of a large Had the article contained "a suggestion" only, I tract of territory for the purpose of forming more slave states to be added to our Union. President Fillmore issued a Proclamation a few weeks since, warning all citizens of the United States against interfering in the disturbances in Mexico, and informing them that they would forfeit the protection of this Government by such interferance. A very timely proclamation, but it will not be regarded by the reckless adventurers on the Mexican frontier. The last accounts from the seat of war state that the insurgents had attacked and gained possession of the western portion of the city of Matamoras, to within four blocks of the plaza. The government troops still held out with eight pieces of artillery. The loss of the government troops amoun ted to 150 killed and wounded; amongst the latter Gen Avalas. The insurgents' loss was 3 killed and 15 wounded; among the latter Capt. Ford, of the Texan Rangers. The American Consul was wounded, and Mr Longstreet, a merchant, was killed. The custom house, with all its contents, and several blocks of stores had been burned.

Mexico is in a helpless condition. She is largely indebted to England-some 50,000,000 of dollars; and in the midst of her troubles the British minister has demanded security of the British debt, and threatens to blockade all the Mexican ports, unless his demands are complied with. So it would seem that between American robbery and British cupidity, that poor Mexico is about to suffer another turn of the screw, which may deprive her of her nationality.

The Churches.

Ii is pleasant always to be able to give good tidings in regard to the prosperity of the churches, and especially so after the long season of spiritual drought that has prevailed throughout New England generally.

In another column will be found some particulars in regard to the work of grace in Lebanon, where forty-two have recently been added to the church by baptism, and others will probably follow.

In Willington there is a work of grace in pro gress. Four were baptized last Sabbath by Rev. W. C. Walker, some twelve or fifteen more have expressed a hope in Christ, and the work is still progressing.

Rev. N. T. Allen, of Groton Bank, writes us that he baptised three at the communion season in October, and adds, "I hope to have the opportunity of reporting more soon.'

There has been a number of conversions in Ledyard, in connection with Rev Mr. Peckham's church.

At Windham Centre, the prospect of a work of grace is very promising. Bro. Baker, their pastor, is unable to preach at present, having been injured by a fall several weeks sinne. Brethren Hiscox, Swan and others, have been assisting them.

In Greenville. (Norwich) a large number have been converted, principally among the Methodists. The Baptists begin to feel the influence of the revival. Rev. Wm. Denison is preaching to them at present, the church having been destitute of a pastor since Rev. Mr. Muzzy removed to the West.

The little Baptist church in South Windsor is exhibiting some signs of life. Their house of worship has been closed for six or seven years, and probably not more than a dozen members in all can duty to go up there for the purpose of doing some good if possible. The result of their labors thus far is that the house has been placed in a comfortand conference are also held on the Sabbath, which are fully attended. One conversion has occurred. and the present state of feeling in the neighborhood encourages the hope that a revival may follow.

The Baptist church in Locustville, R. L. which is under the pastoral care of Rev B. B. Bailey of "aside from the school circle," some very decent &c., I would say, that I have very little sympathy Mystic River, has recently had some forty-five or people, and a few quite respectable and intelligent with the idea of settling any religious controversy fifty added to its numbers by baptism. A new Baptist meeting house is nearly completed

at the village of Plainville (Farmington.) A church will be organized there. The house will be finished in the course of two or three weeks.

The Baptist church in North Haven are erecting a new house of worship which will be completed in a short time.

A WHITE WOMAN RELEASED FROM SLAVERY .-The Circuit Court of Rockingham county, Va., has just decided that a woman named Amanda Jane. who has been held as a slave ever since her birth. some twenty-six years ago, is a white woman, ala slave. The Register says: "Amanda's appearance, the color of her skin, her hair, her eyes, her nose, her whole physical exterior, and general appearance, would prove her to be what the jury have made her-a white woman. The testimony proving her to be of negro extraction was of the The Register adds: "She has degraded herself durtwo fine looking little illegitemate children, perthe trial." Perhaps, if the whole story were known. it would be found that some unprincipled young master had degraded her-if, indeed, she could sink to a lower state of degradation than that of slavery could reduce her.

Exceptions have been taken to the decision of trial excited unusual interest.

Gov. Ujhazy, the distinguished Hungarian exile in communicating the sad intelligence of the death

of his wife, concludes as follows: "The cup of my sorrows is full. I have lost my

Reply to "Senex."

Ms. Epiron.-In the last number of the Christian Secretary, I noticed an article under the head of "Suffield Institution-A suggestion," over the signature of "Senex." In the editorial preface it is stated that the writer is known to be a firm friend of the Institution, and also of its friends and supporters in Suffield. This testimony together with the assertion of of the writer himself seems to us very much in place, since the reading of the article strongly inclines us to an opposite opinion .should not have felt it worth my time to notice it But since it contains certain statements which may have a tendency to discourage the effort now being made to raise funds for the erection of an additional building, and also to prejudice the public mind against the school itself, as it now stands, a reply seems to be demanded from some one,-and not knowing that another will volunteer, I have felt called upon to attempt the service. The "suggestion" of "Senex" is to abandon the Female Department, and take that building for the use of Male Department, instead of erecting one for that purpose. This "suggestion" is advocated,

1. On the ground that it will be difficult or im practicable to raise the necessary funds to erect the ilding proposed. This of course can be ascertained only by making the effort. As yet the subscription has been circulated in but three placesin two of which, \$4,600 have been pledged, and in the other, the effort not warranting as good success. was deferred. On the whole, so far, the effort promises to be successful, and an agent has recently been employed to prosecute the work over the

2. Another ground by which the "suggestion" of "Senex" is sustained, is that "Many of our most judicious friends are opposed to the union of Male and Female department in an Institution of this character." And that "some of our brethren who have sent their daughters to Suffield, have withdrawn them and sent them elsewhere, for the reason that they did not wish them thrown among young gentlemen in the commons and in the recitation rooms." The admission of both sexes to such institutions is certainly nothing new under the sun. It has had the sanction of many very wise and very good men in past generations. It is now practiced in the best Academies in New England, in our common and high schools, and in our State Normal School, which is proposed to be a model school. And at Suffield, the union of the two departments, occuping entirely separate buildings. and coming together only in the chapel, in the recitation room, and in the dining hall, has been regarded, by those who ought to know, as a highly beneficial and desirable arrangement. And we have only to say in addition, that it would doubtless be wise, for those parents, who have daughters liable to be harmed by the presence of young gentlemen "in the the commons and in the recitation rooms," either to send them elsewhere, or keep

them at home. 3. To the statement of "Senex," in suport of his n," that the Fema in the way of advancing the Institution to the grade of a College, and should on that account be abandoned, we would simply say, that the building which it is now proposed to erect, is just such a building as would be needed in such an event, and the subject of abandoning the Female department might without any injury be deferred till the building is up. And it is furthermore submitted, whether the agitation of that subjdct at this time is likely to accomplish that object, or any other, except it be to defeat the effort to erect a building which is imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the present school.

In the concluding argument for abandoning the Female department of the Institution we are informed that Suffield lacks some very important "advantages for a Female Seminary;" one of these is "ease ry train, ready to take young ladies, "baggage" the school circle," and that the school "is about as questions, I need only allude to them, as Metho of Suffield objected to-is the difficulty of obtain- this time. I will only add that if it can be shown Italian languages," and "the best teachers in music fessed believers, ever received the ordinance at the drawing, water and oil painting." And to supply this hands of an apostle, I will yield the point, and no and every other "desideratum," it is proposed to longer contend for believers Baptism exclusively. erect in one of the principal cities in the State, "a suitable edifice for a Female Seminary of a high order, for the education of our daughters." In re- male baptism, and our defence of infant baptism, on plying to the above objection and suggestion, we but to practice of apostles. So also we refer to must say, that in the first place, we cannot compre- apostolic practice to see how they understood the hend the logic of our friend "Senex," who sugthough her origin was traced to a negress who was gests the abandonment of the Female department ilies were baptized, by the apostles, agreeably to of the Institution at Suffield, for the osteneible reason that some 8,000 or 10,000 dollars can not be raised for the erection of another building there. on account of the "hard times," and then proposes as a matter of economy, to endow the Institution as a College, and erect an expensive Female Sem- distinction of age or sex; while the practice of the strongest and clearest kind, and yet the appear. inary in one of our largest cities, the whole expense apostles fully sustains the Baptism of females, but ance of the woman seemed to contradict it all." of which could not be less than fifty or one hund- furnishes no precedent for the Baptism of Infants. red thousand dollars. In the next place we see no The "households" referred to, were believers, and ing her servitude, and has become the mother of cause for erecting a Female Seminary of the order instances of the baptism of whole families of he which he proposes, while so many of tnem exist lievers, occur at the present day. How long will feetly white, which she dandled in her arms during already, and are open to all who wish their daugh- intelligent Christians cling to the unscriptural traters to have what is termed "a genteel and fash- ditionary rite of Infant Baptism? ionable city boarding school education," and have money enough to pay for it. And in the last place should such an establishment be erected, it would in no way interfere with the Female department at was endeavoring to prevent the escape of the fugi-Suffield, or obviate the demand for sustaing it- tive Jerry, Moses Summers ran against him, and

Seminary, denominates "Genteel nothingness." The design of the Female department at Sufffield is precisely the same as that of Holyoke Seminary. To educate, (at a moderate cost,) young ed a king has now become domiciled in the coatbeloved wife! She departed this life after a few ladies, who wish to obtain a thorough and extendday's illness! Could I have foreseen that my exile was to shorten her days, I would have given my head to the foes of my country, to preserve the life of the best of mothers. Your most affectionate, unfortunate friend."

Itali of Higgins."

tail of Higgins."

HATTERS BANK.—Isaac H. Seeley, Esq., has been chosen President, and Starr Ferry, Esq., Cashtheir Creator. The organization of the properties of the new Hotters.

branches, but instruction is furnished in themfor those who wish it. The course of instruction pursued re quires three years study-embracing in the main the following branches taught by teachers of "a high order." English Grammar, Parsing, Analyzing Composition, History and Botany, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, with the evidences of Christianity-Arithmetic Algebra. Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry and Astronomy, with French, each term during the ourse. Also Latin and Greek, for those who desire them-with Music and other ornamental branches usually taught in such Seminaries. Such is the design of the Female department at Suffield, and such in the main, is the course of study pursued. together with the daily study of the Holy Scriptures, and other appropriate religious instruction. And now with the kindest regards for our friend

at Suffield, as they are not at Holyoke, prominent

Ordination.

enjoy its benefits.

"Senex," we submit the question to the Baptists of

Connecticut, shall the Female department of the

Conn. Lit. Institution, be abandoned, or a building

erected for the accommodation of those who wish to

A TRUSTEE.

At the request of the 2d Baptist church in Waterford, an Ecciesiastical Council convened at their house of worship, on the 29th day of Oct. 1851, at 10 o'clock A. M., composed of delegates from the following churches, viz: 2d Baptist church, N. London: Huntington st. church, New London Baptist church at Likes Pond; Montville Union 2d Waterford; Rev. P. G. Wightman, East Lyme Rev. William A. Smith, and N. T. Allen, Grotor

The Council was organized by choosing Rev E. R. Warren, Moderator, and N. T. Allen, Clerk Rev. J. C. Carpenter led in prayer.

The object of this council was to consider the expediency of setting apart by ordination to the work of the ministry, Bro, CURTIS KEENEY.

After listening to the record of the church rela tive to the council being called, Bro. Keeney, on being called upon, related to council his Christian Experience, call to the Ministry, and views of Christian Doctrine. After hearing a full relation of the above, it was voted, unanimously, that they approve of the same.

On motion it was voted, that they proceed to or dain Bro. Keeney to the work of the ministry, by prayer, and laying on of hands, with other appropriate services, this day at 2 o'clock P. M.

The following parts was assigned, viz: Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. J. C. Carpenter; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. P. G. Wightman; Sermon, by Rev. J. S. Swan; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. E. R. Warren; Charge, by Rev. J. S. Swan; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. N. T. Allen; Address to the church and congregation, by Rev. Wm. A. Smith; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. C. H. Gates; Benediction, by the candidate.

Voted, That the doing of the council be forwarded to the Christian Secretary, for insertion.

E. R. WARREN, Moderator.

N. T. ALLEN, Clerk. Groton Bank, Oct. 31, 1851.

WALES, Oct. 29, 1851.

MR. BURR:-The following remarks were called forth by some criticisms of the editor of the Herald, with reference to the article alluded to, published in "Zions Herald and Wesleyan Journal,"

For Zion's Herald.

MR. EDITOR :- In your remarks preceding the article entitled "Pedobaptism in a strait place," which is "going the rounds of the Baptist papers with a flourish,', you inquire. "Where is the direct precept for female baptism?" If you will turn to the 19th verse of the 28th chapter of the gospel by Matthew, you will find the precept, as follows: Go ve therefore and teach all nations, baptising them in the name, &c.," and in Mark, 16th chap., now be found. Several weeks since a few brethren of access." Suffield is situated 4 miles from the 16th verse, it is said, "He that believeth and is bapin the South Baptist church in this city, felt it their Depot, at Windsor Locks, where a carriage is tized shall be saved." If it is inquired how the found waiting at the platform on the arrival of eve- apostles understood the precept, I would refer you to Acts, 8th chap., 5th and 12th verses, "Then and all, and set them down at the door of the Insti- Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and able condition for holding meetings, a Sabbath tution, in 35 minutes after leaving the cars-so preached Christ unto them." "But when they school has been established, a Sabbath school li- much for difficulty "of access." The next disad- believed Philip preaching the things concerning the brary furnished, and some forty scholars attend vantage objected to, is that the condition of the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, every Sabbath. Religious meetings for prayer people in Suffield renders it impossible for the they were baptized both men and women."-See young ladies to have suitable society, "aside from also Acts 16: 15. With reference to the other much secluded from the world as a numery." For dists and Baptists harmonize in their views and the information of "Senex," and the readers of his practice with reference to them. That "infant article, we would say, that there are in Suffield, baptism rests on too firm a basis to be overthrown," persons, with whom the "young ladies" may have, in that way, though I think if the Bible furnished and do have as much intercourse as is deemed de- any defense of Infant Baptism, some of the advosirable by their teachers. Another disadvantage cates of that practice, would have found it before ing "Native Teachers of the French, Spanish and that any, either old or young, except visible or pro-

> We see no difference between your defence of fe the point you refer to. You refer to no direct precept command of Christ; for households, or whole famthe practice of Jewish proselytes, and agreeably to the words of Peter, "the promise is to you, and unto your children." In haste.—Zion's Her-

> I will only remind the Herald that I did refer to "direct precept" for baptizing believers, without

THE DIVINITY OF A COAT-TAIL.-Esquire Higgins in the Syracuse case, testified that while he the case, by the counsel of the defendant. The since its design is not to teach simply or mainly, pulled his coat-tail— a most treasonous act, of the accomplishments of genteel society,-or what course. Whereupon, the Albany Atlas amuses Mary Lyon, the founder of the renowned Holyoke itself as follows:

"The law has got down to this point: it is trea-son to pull the coat-tail of Ald. Higgins; and it a dozen people talk loud in Syracuse, the riot act must be read to them. The divinity that once hedg-

their Creator. The ornamental branches are not made ier of the new Hatters Bank at Bethel.

Suffield Institution

Our readers will find in our present issue, a reply by "a Trustee" to the "Suggestion" made by C. Miner, last Sabbath week, was that of the entire "Senex," in our last, with reference to our Institu- family of Dr. J. C. Foster, consisting of himself, tion at Suffield. We have received another an- his wife, and two sons, all of whom, we believe, swer to "Senex," which we are compelled to defer are subjects of the recent revival in that town.--perhaps we may deem it best to omit it entirely. The ordinance was first administered to Dr. F. He We can think of no good to be accomplished by then led his wife "down into the water," and "when this discussion, and we would suggest to the res- she was baptized," his oldest son followed, and then pective writers whether it were not better to let it the youngest. Here is another instance of a man, drop where it is. If "Senex" desires to make any who like the Philipian jailer, believed, and was explanation, it is perhaps proper that he should do baptized with all his house. Such instances are so. We hope, however, if anything further is to be more common now than they were in the days of said, it will be in the spirit of mutual kindness and the apostles; but it is probable they are not so respect. We repeat that we know "Senex" to be carefully recorded now as they were in the incipa firm friend of Suffield, and we believe that the on lient stages of Christianity. We are acquainted ly motive of his suggestion was the promotion of with a Baptist clergyman, who informed us some our educational interests. If he is mistaken, we twelve or fifteen years since, that he had baptized know that no one will be happier to be set right nine colds "households." How many "house-

Minutes! Minutes!!

DEAR BROTHER EDITOR:-The American Baptist Publication Society designs publishing a Denominational Register, with full statistics of the churches, as early in 1852 as the materials can be collected and prepared.

We have received, thus far, comparatively but but few copies of minutes for 1851, from your State. Will not the friends of the Society please supply this want as speedily as possible?

A failure to secure the minutes of a single Association must detract just so much from the completeness of the work

Circulars and letters have been sent to several of the brethren in your State, from which no answers have yet been received. Dear Bro. Editor, will you please remind them that courtesy and fraternal regard, as well as an interest in the proposed work, seem to require some kind of re-

Perhaps, in some cases, minutes have been dropped in Post Offices, without the prepaymen, of the 'penny" postage, and have been thrown aside by the Post Master. The present law on this subject operates unfavorably in this respect. We would cheerfully pay the postage if we could; but as we cannot, we must beg our brethren to meet this trifling expense for the Society. We subject them to no expense for postage where it is possible for

There are some suggestions which we beg leave to make, in relation to the minutes, and touching he information we desire:

1. The Post Office address of the Clerk or Cor-

2. The name of the Pastor, or stated supply each church, with his post office address, should be given in connection with the name of the church

3. The names of ordained ministers not Pastors should be given designating how they are employed whether as missionaries, colporteurs, agents, sionaries. She sends out a considerable number of teachers, &c., or as "without charge."

added up, or the result be given in a summary. 5. Is it not desirable that Sabbath school statis-

ics be printed with the minutes? 6. In some Associations the relative number of White and Colored members is given in separate tained?

columns. Is it not desirable in all? We shall feel obliged to any who will send us of any unassociated churches in their respective

neighborhoods; an account of Academies, or Literary Institutions, under Baptist patronage or influence; any information they may deem important fifty new members have been received this year, to the work-especially Reports, Catalogues, and and its officers and friends feel greatly encouraged

THOMAS S. MALCOM, Cor. Secretary. Address-American Baptist Publication Society, Philidelphia.

Suffield Literary Institution

At a meeting of the New London Ministers and a matter of the Conference, held at Colchester, Oct. 22d it was nation, would secure an extensive patronage from ship, and in a moment struck her under her bows. unanimously resolved.

1. That we recognize with gratitude, the good Literary Institution, at Suffield

2. That, though not directly connected with the hurches, it is under the control of Connecticut Baptists; and with a reputation for literary excellence, and internal management, not surpassed, it affords to our sons and daughters, a most favorable

opportunity for procuring an education under reli-3. That we recommend said Institution, to the sympathies, prayers, and liberal contributions of disruption of the Union, after an existence of near-Baptists in New London County, and through the ly two years has secured but just this small

E. Loomis, Chairman. E. T. Hiscox, Secretary.

Colchester, Oct. 22, 1851.

It should be also added that the Executive Comof Rev. Henry Bromley, for a few weeks, to act as circulation of the Era, the weekly Free Soil orcollecting agent in procuring funds for the erection of an additional building or buildings, at Suf- averages for this year 15,000 copies, instead of authority not to be doubted, that all the whaling vesfield, to meet the increasing demands of the 13.000." school, the present accommodations being entirely nadequate to those demands. Mr. Bromley has already commenced his work in the eastern part of

the State, and will, we hope, be cordially welcomed and aided in the enterprize. ORGANIZATION OF A PRESENTERIAN CHURCH IN THIS CITY .- The Presbytery of Connecticut met in this city yesterday, and last evening organized a new Presbyterian Church. The services were

held in the Temperance Hall, and a very good congregation were in attendance. The Invocation and Reading of Scriptures were by Rev. Dr. Harvey, of Thompsonville-Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ely, also of Thompsonville-Sermon by Dr. Harvey, from Ephesians ii.: 19, 20, 21, 22. It was a plain, out spoken defence of the distinctive doctrines, and organization of the Presbyterian Church. The services of organization were conducted by Rev. R. G. Thompson of Tariffville, after which Mr. Joseph Parks and Mr. James McMullen, were ordained as Ruling Elders.

The persons composing this Church have for some time past held services in this city, and will hereafter meet regularly every Sabbath in the streets, and have secured the services of Rev. S. Childs as their pastor. They have been organized with a very respectable number of members.-Courant, Wednesday.

THANKSGIVING in North Carolina, Nov. 27th.

A number of communications are on file. and will be attended to as soon as convenient.

A Household Baptism

Among the baptisms at Lebanon, by the Rev. N. holds" he has baptized since that time we have not learned. But we know that such baptisms are common in this country, and could they be collect ed, we think the bare record of them, would fill a respectable sized volume. If some competent person would get up such a book, it would, in a great measure, do away with the argument so often urged by Pedobaptists to prove infant baptism, by eferring to the household baptisms recorded in the New Testament; for it would show that hundreds of such instances could be produced in our own times for every one recorded in the New Testament-and that they were admitted to baptism 27 days. on precisely the same grounds that the households were in the days of the Apostles, viz. on a profession of their faith.

We learn that forty-two persons have been added to the church in Lebanon by baptism, since the ommencement of the revival there about two

MEMOIR OF FATHER BENNETT.—The New York Recorder states that the Rev. H. HARVEY, of Honer, N. Y., is engaged in the preparation of a Memoir of this honored servant of Christ. The written materials for the work are not abundant .-It is desirable that any letters, or any authenticated and characteristic recollections of anecdotes of that several natives were killed. It originated in his life should be transmitted to Mr. Harvey with-

Father Bennett was a native of Mansfield, in this State, and there are members of the family still living, who might add greatly to the interest of the work by his letters in their possesion, and also by their personal recollections of him. Mrs. Palmer, wife of Rev. Wm. Palmer, of Norwich, is a sister, and Rev. Alvin Bernett, of South Wilbraham, responding Secretary should be prominently Mass. is a brother of the late Rev. Alfred Bennett. We presume there are numerous other relatives in Connecticut who might furnish useful information in regard to the subject of the memoir.

> THE BAPTIST MARINER'S CHURCH, New York is emphatically a missionary church, as the following facts clearly evince. She has two regular misself-sustaining missionaries. She is in her memreceived into her fellowship seven persons, two by letter and five by baptism belonging to seven different nations. Now is it not right that such an enterprise should be encouraged and fully sus-

MISSIONARIES .- The Rev. Mr. Saunders and Minutes of Anti-Mission Associations for 1851; wife, Missionaries to Ceylon, have secured passage the names of churches, pastors, and the statistics in the bark Hollander, now ready to sail from this port for Madras and Calcutta .- Boston Journal.

> Madison University.—Between forty and with reference to its future prospects.

The Washington City Papers.

The limited circulation of the newspapers printvertising, publishes about 8,000 copies. The In- the steamer Cherokee, and reached New Bedford The Union nine hundred, and the Southern Press one hundred and forty, and it is a gratifying fact, that a journal established expressly to advocate a amount of daily readers. The limited daily circulation of the Washington journals seem surprising eranian, and was sent to the East by the Netherand especially as they contain a great amount of lands Missionary Society in 1827; and after spendoriginal matter, and much more than can be crowd- ing four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siem, he nittee of the Institution, have secured the services ed into the weekly and semi-weekly editions. The came to China in 1831. gan, which opposes the Compromise Measures,

The circulation of the daily Southern Pressthe paper that was established expressly for the of them. purpose of advocating Southern Rights, secession. &c. must be less than that of any other daily paper in the country-for we cannot conceive it possible for a paper to live a month on such a circulation; and unless it is sustained by a corruption fund it must stop. The circulation of the two dai- C.) Observer, says that the Rev. Robert McNabb. ly papers in this city is about one thousand each, of Carthage, Moore co., was murdered on Friday and about five thousand weekly; while that of the evening in his own garden. He had been congreat national secession paper is one hundred and versing with a neighbor till 9 o'clock, and then took forty daily! and only some eight or nine thousand his pipe and went into his garden to smoke before weekly-n fact that shows the utter weakness of returing to rest. He did not return, and his body the secession party in the United States. The was found next morning, by following the traces of National Era has a circulation nearly double that of blood, some 250 yards distant, horribly gashed, the the Southern Press, and is patronized at the South head nearly severed from the body, with deep as well as at the North.

The printing offices of "The Zion's Advocate," Baptist, and the "Christian Mirror," Congregationalist, at Portland, Me., were destroyed by rather odd that a respectable Baptist minister should fire on Friday morning last. They were both located in the same block, as was also several rooms occupied for mechanical purposes. Some of the occupants were insured, but we do not know wheth-Temperance Hall, corner of Temple and Market er the two printing offices were included among Cattaraugus county, them.

The Congregational Journal office, at Concord,

McCormick, the inventor of the reaping ma chine has obtained enormous verdict of \$17,500. n infringement of his patent.

MEMOIR OF DR. JUDSON .- The last number of he Maced mian says, that the Rev. Dr. Wayland has consented, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Judson, and the request of the Executive Committee, to be the biographer of Dr. Judson .-It is the intention of Mrs. Judson to spend some months in the city of Providence from early in December, to aid in collecting and preparing materials for the work, and it will be issued as soon as the professional duties of Dr. Wayland will allow him to make it ready for the press. This is the only memoir of Dr. Judson in which his family have any pecuniary interest, and great efforts should be made to give it a wide circulation. We hope the friends of Dr. Judson will wait till this volume is assued before purchasing a memoir of his life.

From California.

The steamer Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, bringing California dates to October 1, an immense number of passengers, a very large mail, and two millions two hundred thousand dollars in gold dust.

California remains quiet, and crime is so seldom heard of that a general feeling of security pervades the community. Trade was dull, but the miners were never doing better. Real estate was improving. The Nicaraugua route is exceedingly popular in San Francisco, the last trip from New York, via Nicaraugua, having been performed in

The elections had resulted in favor of the democratic ticket, nearly every county in the State giving a majority for the democrats. Bigler, brother of the new governor of Pennsylvania, is elected governor of California by a majority of about 1500 votes. Marshall and McCorkle, democrats, are elected to congress by heavy majorities.

The accounts from the whaling fleet are more disastrous than those previously received. Fifteen vessels are known to have been totally lost.

A serious riot had occurred at Chagres between the natives and American boatmen. The riot was continued at intervals for several days, during which fire arms were freely used, and it is supposed a difficulty between the boatmen-the natives vere accused of taking passengers to and from the steamers in the harbor at a less price than the tariff fixed by the American boat club. Mr. Gleason, the American consul, is blamed for not interfering. He is charged with being interested in the American boat club. Adams & Co.'s messenger, with all their despatches, was left behind. It is feared that he was killed by the natives.

The Indians in the Northern part of California are represented as being again troublesome.

The capital of California has been again removed from Vallejo to San Jose, the former seat of Government.

The mining prospects were never so prosperous the present yield exceeding that of any former period. It was believed that the products of the soil the present year, excepting grain, would nearly equal the wants of the people. Among the deaths we notice that of Nicholl E. Champlin, of

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY A WHALE .- The

whale ship Ann Alexander, Capt. Deblois, of New Bedford, was destroyed by a large sperm whale on the 20th of August last, in the South Pacific ocean. On being struck, the whale attacked the boat, barely giving the men time to jump into the water, before he crushed the boat in his jaws --The men were picked up by the other boat. The whale was pursued again, a third boat having been sent from the ship to their relief. On being struck the second time, he demolished the second boat in a similar style to that he had first destroyed. The men then made for the ship in the remaining boat. Capt. Deblois determined to pursue the whale with his ship, and on reaching him struck him the third time. The whale then prepared for an attack on ed in the city of Washington, must strike every the ship, but missed his mark in the first attempt. one with surprise. We should naturally suppose He then disappeared for a few moments, when he At a meeting of the New London Minister's that a daily paper, hailing from the capital of the again appeared in view making directly for the the party whose interests it advocates; but it seems making a hole through her, and causing her to fill from the following paragraph from the New York with water in a few moments. The crew left her hand of God, in the establishment, growth, and almost unexampled prosperity, of the Connecticut daily papers generally is extremely limited. "The Southern Press which claimed superiority of cir- second day, by the ship Nantucket, Capt Gibbs. culation in the competition for the government ad- of Nantucket. Capt. Deblois came passenger in

> It is the secondcircumatance of the kind ever known to have occurred before.

Mr. Gutzlaff, the famous Chinese missionary and scholar, died at Canton on the 9th August last, in the 48th year of his age. He was by birth a Pom-

The New London Chronicle announces on sels of that port, now out, have been heard from, and that no serious disasters have befallen any one

Rev. William H Shailer, of Brookline, Mass., is about to leave for a tour in Europe.

CLERGYMAN MURDERED .- The Fayettville, (N. wounds in the side. "The deceased was a respectable minister of the Baptist church." Three of his own negroes have been arrested. Their object is supposed to have been plunder. It strikes us be the owner of negroes.

Mr. Alvin T. Cole was ordained to the work of the ministry, on the 1st of October, at Freedom.

Mr. Jacob A. Wood was set apart to the work of New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire a few the ministry, by a council which met at North Wilna, Jeffeson county, on the 16th of Oct.

An Episcopal College is to be established at in the United States District Court at Albany, for Racine, Wisconsin-that city having raised \$5,000 for the erection of buildings.

We understand that the Maverick church and Society at East Boston, have extended an unanimous call to the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Portsmouth, N. H., to become their past or.

Rev. P. R. Russell, says the Lynn News, has felt himself obliged, by indisposition, to resign the pastoral charge of the Baptist church and society in Manchester, Mass.

Mr. Wm. Leggert was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Owasco, N. Y., Oct. 28.

The Rev. Joseph Banvard has accepted the call of the Baptist church at West Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. W. M. Hopkins has settled as pastor of the Malahide church, C. W. His correspondents will address him at Aylmer, C. W.

Mems of the Week.

The New Haven Palladium says it is not true that the Conductor of the evening freight train to New York has been discharged from the service of the Company for exposing his train to a collision, by running out of time. Mr. J. C. Coley is the conductor referred to.

SYRACUSE. -It is reported in Syracuse that a fuzitive slave, the wife of a colored man named Wandell, against whom there was a warrant, has eluded the U.S. Marshall, through secret information given to her, and has fled. Placards, on Friday, were posted up in the city, warning the people

against the kidnapper.
The Grand Jury of the County have found an indictment against the United States Deputy Marshall and the owner of Jerry for an attempt to kid-

SAD RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- The storm of Thursday washed out a culvert on the Passumpsic River, Vt., Railroad, at Bradford, and a freight train coming along at night, plunged into the hole. The en-gineer and fireman were both killed, though the former lived an hour after the accident occurred. He was, however, so implicated with the wreck, that he could not be got out. He conversed with those gathered around him, and died in his terrible confinement. The names of the parties have not reached us, and we are indebted for these facts to Mr. Pierce, the obliging baggage master on the Connectiont River Railroad.—Springfield Republi-

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.

We have news from Northern Mexico up to the 22d inst. A party of Caravajal's troops having been fired upon from Matamoras, they rushed into the city, and seized upon the Custom House, but were compelled to retire with the loss of three men. The loss of the Government troops in this skirmish

is said to have been heavy,
Caravajal was hourly expecting large reinforcements, and had made preparations for storming Matamoras next morning.

A large body of Mexican reinforcements, sent from Tampico and Vera Cruz, had arrived at Bra-

zos; but, hearing there was a detachment of 200
Texans between them and Matamoras, they concluded not to proceed any father. Many of the United States troops had deserted

and joined Caravajal's army.

A later report says Matamoras was captured on Friday or Saturday.

Father Matthew will publish copious notes of his tour in America immediately after his return home. His Secretary, C. R. Mahony, Esq., will edit the works.

the population of which, by the census of 1850, is 10,000 or upwards.

There are twelve villages and cities in this State, besides the city of New York, that have each a population of 10,000 and upwards. The tendency of our population, as shown by the last census, is districts do not increase in proportion to the cities. Contrary to what was generally anticipated, the multiplication of railroads seems to favor this ten-

CAPITAL CONVICTION .- Edward Russel was convicted on Saturday last, at Warsaw, of the murder of Robert McCann, a foreman on the Attica and Hornellsville Railroad, and sentenced by .'ustice Taggart to be hung on the 19th December next. Russell struck his victim several blows upon the head, with a heavy stick, which caused his death

We learn from the Providence Journal, that James Eldridge, conductor on the freight train, fell from the train and was killed at the Richmond switch Wednesday afternoon.

TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWAYS .- According to the following extract from the Minnesotian, it appears that Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, has concluded a treaty with the Chippeways:

Mr. A. Kline, an express courier, bringing a mail for the Hudson Bay Company, reached here on Friday, in seventeen days from Fort Garcy. He brings the gratifying intelligence that Governor Ramsey has succeeded in making a most favorable treaty with the Chippeways at Pembina. The whole valley of the Red River of the North, a tract of country about 300 miles from North to South, and one hundred and fifty miles from East to West, has been acquired for an annuity of \$10,000 per year, and which entirely ceases at the end of twenty The Indians receive \$30,000 upon the ratification of the treaty, to pay their debts, and divide among their half-breed relative.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 31. This morning, Patrick McCluskey was found dead in his bed, in North Providence. His wife was in bed with him in a beastly state of intoxication. A Coroner's jury was called, and it appeared on examination of his body that the right eye was completely forced from the socket, and portions of it were gone. The blood had evidently been washed from the body after death. The jury returned as their verdict, "that he came to his death by violence at the hands of his wife, Alice McCluskey, and some other person or persons unknown." Mrs. McCluskey has been committed for exami-

The Austrian Court has, it is said on good authority, given orders to Haron Koller, the Ambassador from Austria to Great Britain, to demand his passports, and immediately to quit London the moment Kossuth arrives, and is publicly received at South-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

in Despatches from England and France are understood to have been presented to the State Department by the acting English Charge, Mr. Crampton again, to the purport that if any more hostile ex-peditions against Cuba shall depart from American ports, the naval forces of these countries will immediately proceed to search all vessels of a suspicious character, no matter what flag they may be sailing under.

We are informed by a gentleman who has just returned from Baker county, that on Friday morning last, there was a severe frost throughout the Southwestern counties, which killed the cotton crop. - Sav. Rep.

THE BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL .- This work, which has now been in progress for nearly two years, will, we understand, in all probability have to be abandoned in consequence of the hardness of the rock, which has been found to exist to such an extent as to render it a matter of much doubt whether or not the work can be prosecuted much further without a very great additional expense. Several propositions will go before the next Legislature to have the work discontinued.—Scottsville (Va.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1st. Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, had an interview with Mr. Webster at the department this morning, and I have no doubt that the rumor is true tha he is instructed to ask his passports as soon as Kossuth arrives.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31. The large cotton factory on Twelfth and Willow sts., was this evening destroyed by fire. The loss is nearly \$20,000.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 31. The Tampico Defensor mentions a rumor that the Mexican Government, in order to allay the excitement on the Rio Grande, had instructed the Commanding General at Matamoras to withdraw the prohibitions of commerce and lower the du-

The Southern mail, as late as due, has arrived, out brings no news of importance.

Thousands are suffering with sour stomach, faint, weak, sinking sensation, sometimes burning heat. accompanied with difficult digestion, and a varying appetite. Dr. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, to which your attention is called in another column, will cure you. It is warranted, and will certainly do it.

We have been favored with the perusal of the following letter from California, which shows the following letter from California, which shows the value set on Cherry Pectoral in that distant portion gion, in the winter of 1835, under the ministration of our country. It is sold there at five dollars per of Rev. John Blain, who was at that time paster of bottle .- Bos. Rep.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22d, 1850. J. C. AYER, Esq.-Dear Sir: We have the pleasure to inform you, that since our advices of the 5th ultimo, we have disposed of all the Cherry Pectoral consigned to our House. From the bene-Pectoral consigned to our House From the benefit experienced by those who have used it, there has grown up here a confidence in the article which will insure you for this market an increasing and was doing its work, with cough and hemorrhage, permanent demand.

The rapid changes of our climate from heat to he afflicting and often dangerous lung complaints. Many of these, within our knowledge, have been so speedily cured by your preparation, as to afford, as it were, immunity from their attacks.

We are daily expecting the next arrival, and would advise the continuation of your monthly hipments in larger quantities than hitherto. Yours, &c. J. G. CRAM & CO.

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sulted in Consumption.

The Doctor may be found at his office No. 13 South Main st., near the South Park. nov. 4.

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At Market, 1728 Cattle, 900 Beeves, and 828 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef, Extra \$6,50 per cwt.;
1st quality \$6,00; 2d do. \$5,50; 3d do \$5,00; or-Dear Milton; thou art dead and gone, inary \$4,00. Hides, \$5,25 per cwt.

Tallow, \$5,25. Veal Calves—\$3, 5a6,00. Stores—Working Oxen, \$70, 85a100. Cows and Calves, \$20, 28, 35. Yearlings, None. Two Years Old, \$14, 20,a29. Three Years Old, \$18, 28a35. Sheep and Lambs, 3757 at Market. Prices, Extra \$4, 5, 7. By Lot, \$1,50, 2,00, 3,00. Swine, Retail 5a6 1-2.

Winter—cold winter is coming, and he must shiver who has nothing but warm wishes to comfort him. Saying to the naked and destitute, "Be ye warmed and filled," without giving those things which are needful to the body, never did impart much caloric. The good Baptist ladies of Essex understand this, and hence have presented the subscriber with a good warm overcoat. Warm hearts to aggregation in large communities. The rural scriber with a good warm overcoat. Warm hearts prompt warm actions.

WM. GOODWIN. Hadlyme, Oct. 21st, 1851.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE. The Board of the Conn. Baptist Education So ciety will meet at the Lecture Room of the South Baptist Church, in Hartford, on the evening of Tuesday the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock.

J. N. MURDOCK, Sec'y.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE. The Ministerial Conference of the Ashford Association, will hold its next meeting with Br. T. Dowling, in Thompson, on Tuesday, Nov. 11th, at

Br. T. Wakefield is the appointed preacher, Br.

P. Mstthewson, alternate. THOS. HOLMAN, Sec'y. Stafford, Oct. 24th, 1851.

BOARD MEETING. The Board of the Connecticut Baptist Convention will meet according to adjournment, in the Lecture room of the South Baptist Church, in fartford, on the 2d Tuesday, (11th day) of Nov.,

851, at 2 o'clock, P. M. E. CUSHMAN, Sec'y. Deep River, Oct. 21st.

Receipts for the week ending Oct. 29, 1851. Ransom Barnes to 35 v 14; James Arthur to 39 14; Harriet E Morse to 1 v 12; L. Bates to 1 v 15; A Phelps to 1 v 15; Mary Phelps to 1 v 15; B Ellison to 37 v 15.

Receipts for the week ending, Nov. 5. Levi Goodrich to 18 v 13; Daniel Moulton to 1 15; Jesse Dickinson to 16 v 15; J B Waterman o 1 v 15; Mrs. Catharine Olcott to 1 v 15; Amos G Fenner to 19 v 15.

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 4th, by Rev. Dr. Turnbull, Mr Albert Pitkin and Miss Jane A Hastings, all of this In this city, on the 30th ult., by Rev. Dr. Clarke Mr. Edward L. Dimock, of Janesville, Wis., and Miss Emma C., daughter of Lucien B. Hanks

Esq., of this city.
In this city, Oct. 31st, by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of the Asylum, Mr. Chas G. Boardman of Rutland, Vt., and Miss Emeline F. Boardman, of New Ha-In Ashford, Oct. 19th, by Rev. Amos Snell, Andrew Chapman and Hannah H. Doane, all of Ash-

[Maine papers please copy.]
Norwalk, on the 27th ult., by Rev. Dr Hall, Mr. John F. Bennett and Miss Helen G. Cur

In New Haven, Oct. 29th, Edward Riley and Harrietie Temple. In Meriden, Oct. 15th, Alfred P. Curtis and Saah M. Hitchcock

DIED,

In this city, Nov. 3d, Maria, wife of Geo. B arkum, aged 38. In this city, 1st inst., Edward Webster, son o Henry L. Miller, aged 1 year and 10 mos.
In New Haven, Oct. 28th, Damon H., youngest son of George and Phebe Ann Beckwith, aged 5

In Killingworth, Oct. 27th, Mr. Eliab Hall, aged In Westport, on the 23d ult., Lydia Bradley, aged

In Rockville, Oct. 28th, Mr. Lewis Butler, aged In South Windsor, Oct. 26th, James Flint aged

In North Lyme, Oct. 28th, Mr. Allen Griffin aged 83. In North Lyme, Oct. 14th, of typhus fever, Mr. Reynold Lord, aged 83.

In North Lyme, Oct. 27th, Mrs. Mary Beckwith.

aged 93.

Being left alone in the house where she resided with her son, the house was soon after discovered to be on fire The nearest neighbors hastened thither and found her near the door, her clothes burnt all off, and the body burnt almost to a crisp. It is supposed to have arisen from the snapping of some chestnut wood, while burning. In North Lyme, Oct. 19th, Mr. Erastus Bramble

aged 52. There was a difficulty that affected his brain thought to arise from injury in some way external. He lay in a state of insensibility for nearly three months, taking notice of no one, expressing no want, and apparently free from all pain. Though previously of the strongest constitution, during all this time he appeared torpid and paralytic.

In New York, Oct. 38th, Mrs. Sarah A. Stone wife of Rev. J. R. Stone, aged 34.

The subject of this notice will be remembered by many of our readers, though her residence in

this city with her husband was brief. She was born in Providence, R. I., and there, too, became a child of God, as she gave ample reason to believe, the Pine St., Baptist Church, in her native place Delicate in health, even then her public profession of religion was deferred, by advice of her parents, till the following May, when with many others, she

friends cherished the fullest confidence in her piety, emaciation and debility, languishing and utter pros-tration. To give up her children and husband was hard indeed; nay, exceedingly difficult. But grace old, and heat again, induce, as might be expected, triumphed, and God's strength was made perfect in her weakness. Tuesday morning before she died, she commended herself and all her dear ones to the Almighty Saviour, and then seemed calm and cheerful as one who "gathers up the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

rest of her time was divided between reading, meditation, and prayer, with pleasant conversation; and suffering from difficult respiration, sleeping and dying. Her final departure was gentle, so peaceful, that it was easy to believe that angels were her attendants, and "the everlasting arms" her support! Without a struggle or a groan she passed away to her Saviour, and to rejoin her moth-

er, and sister, and brother,
"Never, never more to part again!" She was an affectionate wife, a devoted mother, a kind sister, a dutiful daughter, a sympathizing friend, and "an heir of glory," because a disciple of Christ, and a child of God. "O for the death of those

Who slumber in the Lord; O be like theirs my last repose, Like theirs my last reward!"

Her funeral was solemnized last Friday afternoon in the Bereau Baptist Church, of which her husband is the pastor, when Rev. Messrs. Lathrop, Sommers, Magoon, Hodge, and Dowling, took part in the services. In North Lyme, Oct. 29th, Milton F., only son of Frederick and Lucy C. Fosdick, aged 2 yrs. and

And left thy tender parents here to mourn! No more on earth shall we behold thy smiling face; In heaven we trust thy soul has found a place Engaged in songs of pure, redeeming love, Led by the angel band in bliss above! De ar child, we would not wish thee back again Amid such suffering, toil, and pain. No, we would be resigned, let hope control,

And check each murmur of the soul;

Prepare us Lord, to meet in heaven above,

Where all is peace, joy, praise, and love.



WM. C. WRIGHT, Professor of Music, from ney, with W. M. C. Whiterly, Professor of Music, from Utica, N. Y., having become a resident of Hartford, respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of this city as a teacher of the Piano Forte, and Vocal Cultivation—in both of which departments he hopes to give entire satisfaction, especially to such as desire thorough instruction, and who aim at a style of performance accurate, bril-

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ment, but also to direct his pupils generally in the only true, safe, and natural manner of developing the beauty and strength of the voice. Persons desiring to learn anything farther relative to terms or mode of instruction, will be gladly ren-

dered the desired information by calling at 215 Main street. WM. C. WRIGHT.

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Richest Brocade and Camelion Silks and Sating. Elegant Plain and Striped Silke, Bischoffs best blk. Silks, Real Silk Poplins, Magnificent

All wool Cashmeres and M. De Laines, French Thibet Merinoes, Mohairs and Alpacas, Coburgs, &c. Gold Medal M. De Laines, only 12 1-8 cts.

SHAWLS. Real Vienna Brocha Mantle Shawle, Brocha and Turkeri Shawls, Thibet and Silk Shawls, 6 cases Wool Mantle Shawls.

Dollars can be saved in buying a shawl at the "Bee Hive." HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS. Particular attention given to offer the choicest

and best Goods in this Department, -ALSO-BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERS, AND SATINETTS.

Wool is cheap but Broadcloths are cheaper at the "Bee Hive." CARPETINGS.

Richest Royal Velvet Carpets, 1 Superb Tapestry do.]3 Brussels do. Three Ply _ do.

in Tapestry Patterns-the richestthree, ply ever off-Super and Medium Ingrains, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, and Mats.

SUPER FLOOR OIL CLOTHS n all widths. This stock of Carpets) is new-so are the

prices cheap of course.

PAPER HANGINGS. French Gold Papers, Magnificent Decorative Papers, Thousands of Super-Medium and common Papers-Borders-Fire Boards. &c.

This stock of Paper Hangings is not surpassed in New England. The place to buy Dress Goods - Shewls - Broadcloths-Carpetings or Paper Hangings, ie fat the

BEE HIVE." 227 Main St., Hartford. STARR & BURKETT, Proprietors.

DENTISTS. J. M. & D. GREENLEAP,
NO 1 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, CORNER
OF MAIN AND STATE STREETS,
Would respectfully solicit the attention of the

public to their superior style of inserting teeth, from one to an entire set, upon a new and in plan, entirely their own, warranted to correspond with nature, and to be unsurpassed for mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to the department of filling teeth; broken and decayed teeth that have

been pronounced useless by other dentists, preserved and rendered useful, without pain and warrant-Inserting, filling, cleaning, and extracting done upon the most reasonable terms.

Liberal discount made to people from the country

WM. H. KELSY.

17

June 27-tf

MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 127 Main Street, Corner Grove, Nearly opposite Centre Church,

HAVING purchased the entire stock of J. W.

Dimock of Co., will continue the Tailouing
Business on his own account at the old stand. He would call the attention of his numerous friends and customers to his new and well selected Stock of Goods just received from New York and Boston

—consisting of a splendid lot of
Fine French Cloths and Doe Skin Cassimeres, Also, Fine Silk Vestings, in great variety—(some of which are the most desirable patterns ever offered in this city.) Togethr with a full assortment of

FANCY CASSIMERES, SILK UNDER

RTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, SILK CRAVATS, HAND-KERCHIEFS, &c &c. All Garments cut and made in the neatest and most fashionable style by workmen seldom equalled and never surpassed. And every article and material sold will be warranted both in texture and color. Terms reasonable.

Truly grateful to his friends and customers for

past revors he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage—by a uniformly straight forward course in all his dealings, such as will tend to establish the most perfect confidence in his skill and integ-Very respectfully, WM. H. KELSEY.

J. J. DIMOCK, & CO., APOTHECARIES & DRUGGISTS 186 Main Street, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, Dealers in Drugs; Medicines; Chemicals Brushes; Trusses; Alcohol; Camphene; Burning Fluid; Perfumery; Dentists Gold Foil; Artificial Teeth; Segars; Tobacco; Patent Medicines Fancy Goods, &c. &c. A choice assortment of Purs Old Wines and

LIQUORS, warranted free from adulteration and suitable for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Genuine London Brown Stout and London Porter; Scotch and East India Ales; Tapicca; Pearl Sago; Barley; Farina; Arrow Root; Chocolate, 4c. suitable for Invalids.
Congress Water fresh from the Saratoga Springs.
Fine, Healthy Sweedish Leeches constantly on

hand. Particular attention has been given to the selec-Particular attention has been given to the selection of Pure Medicines, consisting of Select Powders, English Extracts, dc, and personal attention will be given to Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes by persons experienced in comounding and dispensing medicines, and every article sed will be warranted pure and of the best

fulitThe store will be accessible at all hours and Tht bell promptly answered. 21 3

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. All sizes of the various kinds of? Ison and "Fall River" Name,

Bellows, Screw-Plates. Nuts and Washers, Files and Rasps, Shovels, Wrought Nails and Spikes. Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Bolts and Screws, Railroad Wheel-barrows,

Coil Chains,

E. G. RIPLEY4,COL

A valued correspondent of the Asmonean, M. H. Bresslau, Esq., some time since placed at our disposal several extracts from a talented work then about to be published in London, Korn, under the title of the Newest Chronicle of the Magyars, (Nueste Chronic der Magyaren) among which documents we find one particularly apposite and interesting at this

In the work alluded to, Captain Korn states, before Kossuth's departure from the Hunga rian soil, he knelt down upon it, opened his arms as if he would embrace its fields, kissed the earth moistened and sanctified by the blood of its most valuable children, and after addressing a short prayer to the Disposer of all events, he pronounced the following eloquent Farewell to Hungary.

"God with thee, my beloved Fatherland !-God with thee, Fatherland of the Magyars !-God with thee land of tortures! I shall not be able to behold the summits of thy mountains; no more shall I be able to call my Fatherland the soil, where, on the mother's heart, I imbibed the milk of Freedom and Justice!

Pardon me, my Fatherland, me who am condemned to wander about far from thee, because I strove for thy welfare. Pardon me, who no more call any thing free, than the small space, where I am now kneeling down with a few of thy sons. 'My looks fall upon thee, O Fatherland! I see thee bent down with sufferings! I now turn them to futurity, thy Future is nothing but a great grief!-Thy plains are moistened with crimson gore, which will soon be blackened by unmerciful devastation and destruction, as if to mourn over the numberless conquests, which thy Sons have achieved over the accursed enemies of thy hallowed soil. How many grateful hearts lifted up their prayers to the Throne of the Almighty! How many tears have flown, which would even have moved Hell to Hope. compassion! How many streams of blood have run, as proofs how the Hungarian loves his Fatherland, and how he can die for it! and yet hast thou, beloved Fatherland, become a slave!

Thy beloved sons are chained and dragged away like slaves, destined to fetter again every thing that is holy; to become serviceable to all that is unboly! O Lord, if thou lovest thy people, whose heroic ancestors thou didst enable to conquer under Arpad, amidst so manifold dangers, I beseech Thee, and I implore Thee, O, humble it not!

Behold, my dear Fatherland, thus speak to thee thy son in the whirlwind of troubles and despair, on thy utmost boundary!

Pardon me, if the great number of thy sons have shed their blood for my sake, or rather for thine, because I was their representative; because I protected thee, when on thy brow was written in letters of blood the word "Danger," because I, when it was called unto thee, "Be a slave," took up the word for thee; because I girded on my sword when the enemy had the audacity to say: "Thou art no more a nation," in the land of Magyars!

With gigantic paces time rolled on,-with black, yellow letters, Fate wrote on the pages of thy history "Death!" and to stamp the seal upon it, it called the Northern Colossus to assist. But the reddening morning dawn of the South will melt this seal!

Behold, my dear Fatherland, for thee, who hast shed so much of thy blood, there is not even compassion; because on the hills, which are towering up by the bones of thy fallen sons, tyranny earns her bread. O see, my dear Fatherland! the ungrate-

ful, whom thou didst nourish from the fat of thy plentitude, has turned against thee, against thee has turned the traitor to destroy thee from the head to the sole of thy foot! But thou, noble nation, hast endured all this, thou hast not cursed thy fate, because in thy bosom, over all suffering, Hope enshrined.

Magyars! turn your looks not away from me; for even at this moment my tears flow only for you, and the soil on which I am kneeling yet bears your name!

Thou art fallen, truest of nations! Thou art thrust down under thine own blow! not the weapon of a foreign enemy, which has dug have tottered back at thy love to thy Fatherland! not the Muscovites, who crawled over the Karpathites, have compelled to lay down thine arms; O, no! sold thou wast, dear Fatherland. Thy sentence of death, beloved Fatherland, was written by him whose love to his country I never questioned for a moment. In the bold flight of my thoughts, I would rather have doubted the existence of a good man, than I should have thought he could have become the traitor of his Father-

And thou has been betrayed by him in whose hands a few days ago I laid the government of our country, who had sworn to defend thee with the last drop of his blood. He became a traitor to his country because the color of gold was dearer to him than that of blood, which was shed for the independence of cost much-only a trifle, sir!" the Fatherland. The profane metal had in his eyes more value than the Holy God of his land, who forsook him when he entered into a covenant with the associates of the Devil!

Magyars! my dear fellow-sons of the same country! Do not accuse me, because I was compelled to cast my eye on this man, and to vacate my place for him. I was obliged to do so, because the people placed confidence in him, because the army loved him, and he had already attained to such a position, in which he could have proved his fidelity! and yet getherit amounts to only a trifle."

that man abused the confidence of the nation, 1 and in return for the love of his nation, treat- these words; but after I left him, I fell to ed them with contempt.

Curse him, people of the Magyars! curse the heart, which did not dry up, when it atby a Hungarian co-religionist, Captain Philip tempted to nourish him with the moisture of

I love thee, Europe's truest nation! as I ove the freedom for which thou fought so bravely. The God of liberty will never blot you out from His memory, Be blessed forevermore! My principles were those of Washington, though my deeds were not those of William Tell! I wished for a free nation, free like God only can create man-and thou art dead, because thy winter has arrived; but this will not last so long as thy fellow sufferer, lar guishing under the the icy sky of Siberia. No, fifteen nations have dug thy grave, the thousands of the 16th will arrive to save

Be faithful as hitherto, keep to the holy senences of the Bible, pray for thy liberation, and then chant thy national hymns, when thy mountains re-echo the thunder of the cannons of thy liberations. The angels of God and of liberty be with you. You may still be proud for the Lion of Europe had to be aroused to conquer the rebels! The whole civilized world has admired you as heroes, and the cause of the heroic nations will be supported by the freest of the free nations on earth.

God with thee, sacred soil; drenched with the blood of so many of thy noble sons. Preserve these sacred spots, that they may give evidence before the world, for you, before the

people, that they will come to your succor. God be with thee, young King of the Magyars, forget not, that thy nation has not elected thee! There lives in me still the hope that a day will come, on which you will see the confirmation of the word-if it even be on the

The blessing of the Almighty, my dear nation, rest upon thee .- Believe-Love-and

WHO ARE THE RICH?

Who are the rich? The favored few, Whose hands their dazzling treasures hold, With luxury deck their halls, and strew Their paths with gold?

No! for their wealth, so proudly got, Is borrowed all—the fatal bond May grant it to the grave, but not An hour beyond.

They are the rich whose treasures lie In hearts, not hands-in heaven, not here : Whose ways are marked by pity's sigh, And mercy's tear.

No borrowed wealth, no failing store, These treasures of the soul remain Its own; and, when to live is o'er, To die is gain.

Who are the poor? The humble race Who dwell where luxury never shone, Perchance without one friendly face, Save God alone?

No! for the meek and lowly mind, Still flowing where its Saviour trod, Though poor in all things else, may find The peace of God.

They are poor, who, rich in gold, Conflding in that faithless store, Or tremble for the wealth they hold, Or thirst for more:

Whose hands are fettered by its touch, Whose lips no generous duty plead; Go mourn their poverty, for such Are poor indeed.

Obituary.

DIED, In Webster, Mass., Sept. 22d, James Holt, Jun., aged 49.

Nearly eighteen years since, he was baptized and joined the Church in Willington. For about five years previous to his decease he was a most valuable member of the Central Thompson Church. About one year since he removed with his family to Webster, where he was much esteemed for his meekness and humility, and other sterling moral and Christian qualities. He was sick for about two weeks with that fell disease, dysenery. On learning that he could not recover, the State; and this case is from his own observait seemed for the time to shock his feelings, his desire was strong to remain to minister to the wants of his affectionate family, consisting thy grave; not the cannons of the many na- of a wife and five children. But he was at tions who were brought up against thee they length enabled to rise above this feeling and to commit them to Him who hath said, "Leave ed for him, and I induced them to give your excelthy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me."

> His patience and resignation to the will of God were exemplary; his last moments were calm and tranquil, and his end was peace.

ONLY A TRIFLE .- "That's right," said I to my friend Simpkins, the baker, as the sickly looking widow of Harry Watkins weut out of his shop-door with a loaf of bread which he had given he-"that's right, Simpkins; I am glad you are helping the poor creature, for she has had a hard time of it since Henry di-

"Hard enough, sir, hard enough; and I am glad to help her, though what I give her don't

"How often does she come?"

ed, and her own health failed her."

"Only three times a week. I told her to come oftener, if she needed to, but she says three loaves are a plenty for her and her little one, with what she gets by sewing."

"And have you any more such customers, Simpkins?"

"Only two or three, sir."

"Only two or three; why, it must be quite a tax upon your profits." "O no, not so much as you suppose; alto-

I could not but smile as my friend repeated thinking how much good he is doing with "only a trifle." He supplies three or four families with the bread they eat from day to day; and though the actual cost for a year shows but a small sum in dollars and cents, the benefit conferred is by no means a small one. A sixpence to a man who has plenty to eat and drink, and wherewithal to be clothed," is nothing, but it is something to one on the verge of starvation. And we know not how much good we are doing when we give "only a trifle" to a good object.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED in 1819, for the purpose Linsuring against loss and damage by fire only —Capital \$250,000, secured and vested in the best ossible manner-offer to take risks on terms as avorable a other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital s not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. . The Office of the company is kept in their new building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public. The Directors of the company are :-

Thomas K. Brace, Samuel Tudor. Joseph Pratt, James Thomas Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church. Silas B. Hamilton Frederick Tyler, Robert Buel,

Miles A. Tuttle. John L. Boswell, Ebenezer Flower, Eliphalet A. Bulkeley Roland Mather, Edwin G. Ripley S. S. Ward, Henry Z. Pratt.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President. S. L. Loomis, Secretary. The Etna Company has agents in most of e towns in the State, with whom insurance can Hartford, April, 1850.

Protection Insurance Company---Fire and

Marine. OFFICE NO. 8 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS NORTH OF THE STATE HOUSE HARTFORD CT.

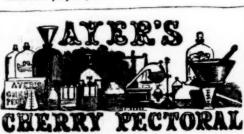
THIS Company was incorporated by the Legis lature of Connecticut, for the purpose of ef fecting Fire and Marine Insurance-has a capital of \$200,000, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company willissue policies on Fire or Ma ine Risks on terms as favorable as other Offices-Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is cs. tablished. The office is open at all hours for the ransaction of business.

The Directors are :-Daniel W. Clark, Charles H. Northam. William Kellogg, Lemuel Humphrey, Benjamin W. Greene Willis Thrall, Ellery Hills, William A. Ward,

John Warburton, Elisha Peck, Thomas Belknap, A. G. Hazard, Ebenezer Seeley Mark Howard, John W. Seymour.

D. W.CLARK, President. WM. CONNER, Secretary. Hartford, April, 1850.



For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any medicine before. Other Preparations have shown them selves palliatives, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confi dence of every community where it is known. Af ter years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients.

and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are nown and respected throughout the country. The widely celebrated Surgeon, D. TINE MOTT, of New York City, says: celebrated Surgeon, Doct. VALEN

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,' which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the hroat and lungs. DR. PERKINS, the venerable President of the

Vermont Medical College, one of the eminent learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry ectoral is extensively used in this section, where t has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. Jno. D. Cochrane, a distinguished

Clergyman of the English Church, writes to the roprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured a severe asthmatic affection, by Cherry Pecto-His letter at full length, may be found in our Circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the ttention of asthmatic patients. This letter is from the well known druggist a

Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849. Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must die, unless relief could be obtainlent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

There are other cases within my knowledge,

where the Cherry Pectoral had been singularly accessful, but none so marked as this. Very truly yours.

G. W. UNDERWOOD. HEAR THE PATIENT.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell,-Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publich for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a benefit of others. severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. 1 was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am uearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine E. S. STONE, A. M.

Principal Mt. Hope Seminary. Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Lowell, Mass; Sold at wholesale by Lee, Butler & Co. Hartford. at retail by C. L. Covell, Hartford; Middletown, E. C Ferre; New Haven, L. K. Dow; Bridgeport Thompson & Booth; Norwich, Lee & Osgood New London, F. Alleu; Danbury, Wm. Stevens and by druggists generally throughout the State.

THE FARMERS' ALMANAC. -FOR 1852;-Being the sixtieth year of its publication.
For sale by WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY, No. 180 Main street. NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

DR. & MRS. DRAKE, SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE



streets, Boston, Mass., Would inform her old patients and such others as nay desire to try her medicines, that having lately returned from a tour in Enrope, (where they have been since the decease of Mrs. Mott,) they have established themselves at No 259 Green street N. Y., and now purpose visiting Hartford and sev eral other towns in which MRS. MOTT gave such general satisfaction, and had so extensive: practice, to furnish those medicines and to be con sulted on their use in all complaints incident to the uman frame, except those arising from immoral

DR. DRAKE, (Mrs. Mott's Son in Law,) has for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing diseases. and has also travelled with her several seasons, as is well known by all of her old patients. This is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not propose to introduce a new system, but one practised fo many years, giving universal satisfaction and prov ing a bleswing to thousands where others had failed To those unacquainted with the nature and system of our medicines it may be proper to state that no nercury or other mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations o herbs, roots, flowers, vegetable and essential oils gums, balsams, and simples, forming in fact an un ion of the simples of the Materia Medica and the Herbal Medica, therefore called vegetable.

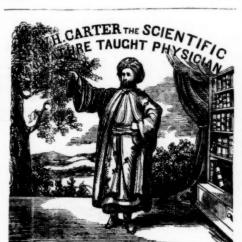
MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the

minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her mother, (the late Mrs. Mott,) expressly for the profession, and tha she for some years previous to her mother's de cease, practiced in connection with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patient under their care in Boston and vicinity. MRS. DRAKE would assure those persons calling on her for advice, &c., that it will be her aim to pursue the same upright and candid manner to all, for whice Mrs. Mott was so celebrated and universally

To those invalids residing at a distance and those that are unable to call in person, we would state that by being informed by letter or through some friend, the symptoms attendant upon, modes of attack, and the unnatural state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in their complaints, and forward the same by ex-

press from New York.
DR. DRAKE & MRS. DRAKE, will be at the REVERE House, 254 Main street, Hartford, Conn.. the same place occupied by Mrs. Mott, when called the St. John's Hotel, afterward Franklin Hotel,) on Monday 15th, Tuesday 16th, and Wednesday 17th of September, 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, and on Mondy and Tuesday, 10th and 11th, of November, and in December, where they will be prepared to receive patients and furnish Mrs. other remedies. Mott's celebrated medicines.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children; advice gratis; of Mrs. Giles Turner, of Montville, who has been medicines at former prices; no out door cases taken All communications post pand, promptly attended to. Letters should be addressed to 259 Green street, N. Y., our city residence. For further particulars see future advertisements.



DR. W. H. CARTER

Begs leave Ito inform the Sick, and Afflicted Hartford and vicinity, that, after five years absence through the importunities of his old nationts and friends, he has returned to the city of Hartford, and may be found at all hours of the day at No. 13 South Main Street, near the South Park, .st the large brick house on the left as you are leaving the city, where he has permanently located himself, and may be confidentially consulted as above, by those who may desire his professional services.

The Doctor's Success in healing the sick needs no comment, especially with those who tested the effects of his Remedies. The following Chronic Difficulties the Doctor

will guarantee to cure when not attended with Consumption in its last stage or old age, namely: Scrofula, Asthma, Fits, Catarrh, Salt Rheum,

Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Palpita-tion of the Heart, Scald Head, or Tinea Capitis, and Eruptions of all kinds, Piles, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia or Tic Doloreux, Gravel, Costiveness, or Constipation, Sick Headache, and General Nervousness, General Debility, Consumption in its first stage, and all Bronchial Difficulties; Female Weaknesses the Doctor has given his attention to for many years, and his Remedies can be relied

THE 12 MEDICINES. The Doctor removes the labove difficulties with his Twelve Grand Remedies, put up in pint and a half bottles, made expressly for himself, with the following words stamped in the glass, namely— Dr. Carter's Ocean Balm, or Chlorine Sanative, owell, Mass, which, with a well executed label, is deemed sufficient to prevent counterfeiting, and also himself and suffering humanity from being imposed upon. These Sanative Remedies pass from No. 1 to No. 12, one or the other of which numbers being adapted to any case that may be presented. The Medicines are pleasant to take, and will not deprive the patient of food or exer-

The Doctor makes use of no mineral or any other poisons.

NATURAL PHYSICIAN. DR. CARTER is called the Natural Physician

aches and pains with the character and location of the disease with which he may be afflicted; in doing which, since quite young, he has not been known to fail

EDUCATED PHYSICIAN.

The Doctor is called an Educated Physician tion at the College or Seminary of Newbury, Vt. his native town, where he received the special praise of his instructors and fellow members of the Institution, and has ever since most assiduousl applied his mind to Animal, Comparative, and Vegetable Physiology; to Animal and Vegetable Chemistry, and the searching out of the hidden life; the primary cause of the various ills of man, tracing from cause to effect, and vice versa, and he has striven hard and long to find remedies harmless and sufficiently potent to heal men and take away thetr pains, and as his labors are not unrewarded, he is fully prepared to do what he here states he con do.

Cancers, Tumors, and Wens, the Doctor will cure or remove with the greatest safety, causing

DR. CARYER'S MEDICINES can only be had from his own hand in perscription.

Charges moderate in all cases, and the poor duly

All letters directed to Dr. Carter must be pos paid; and those wishing to consult him by letter, will in duty to themselves, give a minute descrip tion of their aches, pains, &c., that the Doctor may know what to prescribe, and how to direct.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Great discoveries in the healing art, Nature's reme.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PER PETUAL. — CAPITAL, \$150,000, WITH POWER OF INCREASING IT TO \$250,

THIS longestablished and well known Institution, has transacted a most extensive insurance business for more than thirty-seven years throughout the United States and the British North American provinces It has aimed to secure public confidence, by an honorable and faithful fulfilment of its contracts; and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for losses under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public buildings, manufactories, mills, machinery, dwelling houses, stores, mer-chandise, household furniture, vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c. &., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors :-

HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON, President. Albert Day, Junius S. Morgan, Charles Boswell, Henry Keney, Calvin Day, Daniel Buck, Jr James Coodwin

CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary. C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary. Applications for insurance may be made ectly to the office of the Company at Hartford orto its Agents in the principal towns and cities of the Union.



WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE FOR Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Canker, Scrofulous and all other Humors of the Blood.

These Medicines are the scientific preparations of a regularly educated physician.

THE SYRUP

Is an article which stands unrivalled and unequalled in this or any other country, as a great HUMOR MEDICINE. It is entirely different from any preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, or any other compound ever made, and for Humors is far better than any or all of them. For the above named diseases it is a positive specific--a never failing and infallable cure.

They have now been tested in more than 50,000 ases, embracing persons of both sexes, all ages, and in every station in life, and for all the above named diseases and as yet to our knowledge, there has not been the first instance where they have not done the work just as it was stated it would do

Read the following statement of Mrs. Turner's case, notice the symptoms, and mark the effect; she was perfectly cured after the failure of all

afflicted with the Erysipelas for the last Twenty Years, and three times within the last Five Years has been entirely BLIND from the effects of this dreadful MALADY!

after all other tried Medicines had failed. Read the Certificate!

MESSRS. S. A. WEAVER &Co.—Gentlemen: In relation to my wife, I would say that from childhood she has been afflicted with a HUMOR. About twenty years since it appeared in a very distressng form of Erysipelas, at first in a spet of a bright cherry color, on the side of the face, accompanied ith a painful sensation, similar to that produced From this point it spread over the whole ace, which became so swollen, that for several tays she was entirely BLIND; and so disfigured, that her most intimate acquaintances did not recognise her. She has been in this situation three times in the last five years. Its effects sometimes appeared in small cracks in the skin, commencing ack of the ears, and thence extending over the sides of the head. So sore and painful were they, that at night it was impossible for her to allow them to touch the pillow. The discharge from these sores was so profuse, that it frequently wet through the dressings, and run down the sides of the neck; and so acrid was it, that when it came

in contact with the skin, the effect was the same as that of boiling water. After any gentle exercise, especially in warm weather, parts of her body became covered with spots of a dark red or purple color, and were very painful and tender; in a short time these spots would be covered with minute blisters, which broke and discharged, then dried up, forming a scab which in a few days wouln come off, leaving an angry and painful sore, looking much like a burn This would be a long time in healing-frequently months. At one time it appeared on the feet and ankles, running much the same course as it had done on other parts of her body, except that in this instance it was aggravated by exercise. These sores, moreover, assumed the character of bad ulcers, and were so inflamed, that for months she was unable to walk. The deep scars left by them remain to this day. It has affected her breast to that degree that she was unable to nurse either of her last three children. Often she has been in such distress from this disease, that for weeks she has been able to obtain but little sleep or rest, and has often said that her distress was so great she

could not describe it. At the time she commenced using your Syrup and Cerate, she had a running sore on her stomach and breast, which had been there more than a year. healing up at times, perhaps, in one place, but al ways breaking out in another. To this we applied many remedies, and used various kinds of medicines for removing the disease from the system none of which produced the least apparent benefit. She commenced using your Syrup and Cerate a year ago last fall. She took the Syrup a few days, and then commenced applying the Cerate to the sores, and at once said she had never found any hing so soothing as this was. I have frequently known her to get up several times in the course of a night to apply the Cerate to her feet, in order to obtain sleep. In about two weeks after using the medicines, the sores began to heal, and before she had finished the second bottle they were entirely well. She has now taken four bottles, and is to all appearance perfectly cured, and is in betbecause he was created by nature for a Physician, ter health also than she has enjoyed at any time and can therefore, by looking at a patient, name his before for twenty years. The medicine has effected in her case the most wonderful cure ever known in our section of country, and I strongly ecommend all afflicted in like manner to give it

Any one desiring further information in relation to the facts or particulars of the case, it will afford the Doctor is called an Educated Physician, me great pleasure to give any such information, because eighten years ago he completed his education if they will call at my residence in Montville; or they can make inquiries of many of my acquaintances in New London and vicinity, who are conversant with them-

GILES TURNER. New London, March 21, 1851. DR. S. A. WEAVER- Dear Sir: It gives me leasure to say that the above will be considered all who are acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. urner, as a simple statement of facts, given with the hope of alleviating suffering beyond their ac-quaintance. I would add that the certificate is rom a source in the highest sense reliable, and worthy of public confidence.

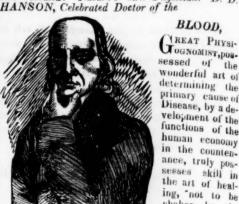
Yours truly and sincerely, J. S. SWAN, Pastor of Huntington st. Baptist Church. S. A. Weaver's Medicines—Agents in Hartford, LEE & BUTLER, C. L. COVIL & CO., JOHN BRADDOCK, E ALLEN, and J. PITKIN, E. W. ROBERTS, Travelling Agent. Also by some Druggist or other merchant throughout this and other States.

ETTER, cap, flat cap, bank note, and post Doffice paper, with a great variety of other paper, for sale by WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY.

Lines. Dr. Hanson makes use of no Mercury on any other poisons.

July 11. 1y19

diss revealed! Nature's own Physician. D. D.



BLOOD, GREAT PHYSIsessed of the wonderful art of determining the primary cause of Disease, by a development of the functions of the human economy in the countenance, truly pos-sesses skill in

the art of heal-

shaken by the test of ages. This he will prove to those who will call on him or Medical aid. He may be consulted by those afflicted with Chronic Discases, at 34 Tempel street, a few steps East of the City Hall.

N. B. DR. HANSON, in addition to a regulae ducation in the Healing Art, and the knowledgr he has acquired in his extensive travels, the facili ties thus afforded him to examine and test the various abstract theories adopted by distinguished Physicians in different parts of the world, he has also spent fourteen months with Dr. Carter, who possesses more skill from the numerous tribes of Savages of North America, than any other Physician in the United States, and obtained at great expense, many of his valuable receipts, &c., has, by his untiring researches in Animal Chemistry, DISCOV. ERED THE TRUE PATHOLOGY OF DIS-EASE, and with his accumulated multitude of precious Vegetable Chemical Compounds, he is ready to combat it in all its various forms.

That in the Blood is the life of Man, is a fact known in the earliest ages of antiquity; and that in the Blood are the seeds of Disease and Death, modern discovery proves equally true.

There is a subtle virus in the circulation of the

Animal Economy, the existence of which the Doctor has proved by an ingenious analytical process, which chemically re-acts with the constituents of Blood, and forms a nidus of a saltish, tough and globular character, that clogs the flow of the fluids, and is poisonous to every part of the body. The chemical energies of this virus are governed by the condition of the general system, and the influ ences to which it is exposed; consequently the constituent or principle in the blood on which it acts, is determined by the same cause; hence the varied colour, texture, and specific tendency of the salt thus formed, and its development in different diseases. 'A HE SYMPTOMS

which characterize the existence of a destructive virus in the Blood, and by which the poisonous and clogging nidus may be known, are as follows, namely :- Aches and Pains in different parts of the body, head, shoulders, legs, arms; great depres sion of mental powers, drowsiness, inactivity forgetfulness, confusion of ideas, blurs before the yes, ringing of the ears, partial loss of hearing, fluttering and convulsive motion of the heart, caled palpitation; weakness, burning, and an indescri bable sensation of faintness, or sinking at the pit of the stomach, often attended with acrid or sou eroctations of wind, costiveness, sometimes alternating in diarrhoea, pain, weakness, with rumbling of wind in the lower bowels, pain in both sides often extending into the shoulders, between the shoulders, and under the shoulder blades; difficult voiding, and an insufficient quantity of urine highly coloured, or abundance lightly coloured; cold, numb and bungling sensation of the hands, arms, feet, legs, &c.; spasms, dry, sallow skin, eruptions on the skin, great nervous irritability, and general prostration, indicating an impoverished state of the system, though the appetite may at times be good. Seldom are all of the above symptoms present at one time, and seldom is one person troubled with Cure effected by Dr. WEAVER'S SYRUP, all the above symptoms, but any one of them indicate the existence of the seeds of Disease and Death in the BLOOD, which poisons and clogs the circulation, consequently causes almost all Diseases, such as Kheumatism, Dropsy, Cough, Catarrh, Asthma, Gout, Cancers, Tumors, Swellings, Gravel, Palsy, Piles, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaint, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Spit-

ting of Blood, Liver Complaints, &c. FITS arise from the same cause: this virus coagulates the albumen, and renders the blood thick or viscid; it is with difficulty propelled to the surface and extremities; the current of excitement is directed to the head and vital organs; the blood vessels of the brain, together with the pulmonary vessels, become engorged; the heart labours convulsively in back water. The pressure thus occasioned on the brain and nervous system, and the acrid nidus thus thrown off upon them, destroys the nervo-vital fluid, heat then escapes, consequently insensibility follows.

CONSUMPTION originates here in a generality of cases: this virus unites with the fatty matter, and forms a sort of soap; now this oily substance thus destroyed, lubricates the membranes of the bronchial cavities and lungs, together with those which line the cavity of the thorax. This acrid and poisonous soap is thrown off in its stead, consequently those membranes become dry and irritated, stricture is felt in the throat and chest, tickling sensation, and a disposition to cough, pain in the sides, alternate flashes of heat and cold up and down the back, short and laborious breathing, restessness, night sweats, cold feet and hands, indicaing a sluggish circulation, &c.

These are but a part of the dreadful feelings the poor sufferer will experience during the progress of consumption. Dr. Hanson is perfectly familiar with all of the above symptoms, as they are developed in every age, sex, and condition. He has traced, with the never failing tests of analysis, each one to the cause which produced it, and he has DISCOVERED REMEDIES that will decompose and remove the nidus, restore to the blood its proper consistency, and the sick revive and rejoice The Doctor's unbounded obserin life and health. vations, inquiries and experience-his intimate knowledge of the laws which govern animal life. the chemical principles which enter into the composition of the various tissues and fluids of the body, the sanative power of the infinite variety of precious Healing Herbs, their precise chemical and herapeutic action on the human system, gives him power over disease UNPARALLELD! out of 20 he has CURED in 5000! Come, then, poor sufferer, and be healed! Dr. Hanson, by experimental knowledge, contends, and by his uncedented success, strenuously maintains, that CONSUMPTION can be cured in its first and econd stages. Six wonderful cases which the Doctor cured, who called on him at his office in Providence, clearly proves the truth of this; and one out of the number (James Farrington, whose certificate can be seen at the Doctor's shows that it can be cured even in its third stage, clearly displaying the potency of art, the ease, beauty, and magnitude of its triumphs over disease, when directed exclusively to the assistance of na ture. FITS, the Doctor will cure in every case, where they are dependent upon the cause before briefly illustrated. He has cured over twenty cases within the last year; some of them were over twenty years' standing.
TO THE INVALID.

Poor sufferer, the ravages of thy maladies have lestroyed the elasticity of thy once cheerful mind. The wastings of Disease has spread a mantle of gloom over thine earthly hope. In thine afflictions thou mayst have prayed to the God of thy Fathers, who has created certain remedies, to heal thee and take away thy pains. Come, then, to the fount, while the waters are moving, and thou shalt be delivered from the thraldom of disease. Let no one ninder thee from receiving the Healing Balm, and the day of thy deliverence will surely come.

Charges moderate in all cases, and any poor per

son who will bring a certificate from one of the Selectmen, or Justice of the Peace, that he or she is truly virtuous and miserably poor, shall have nedicine froe from cost

All medicines prepared and provided by the Doctor himself. Dr. Hanson will make no visits. Those unable to call ion him, may send a written or verbal description of their cases by some friend or otherwise-free of cost-and their cases will be duly considered and carefully prescribed for. Dr. Hanson has cured over twenty-five cases the past year, who were not able to visit him till they had been under his care some time. Dr. Hanson's system of practice is a system of nature. He never sickens to make well, nor lays up his patients one moment, or deprives them of good wholesome food and proper exercise. He only assists the exertions of nature by the administration of Vegetabrle Medi